

## DIRECTORS MUST ANSWER IN COURT FOR THEIR ACTS

President Orders That Suit  
Be Brought to Dissolve  
New Haven Combine.

CRIMINAL ASPECTS WILL  
BE PUT BEFORE GRAND JURY

Course Decided On When Com-  
pany Fails to Keep  
Agreement.

IMMUNITY BATHS FEARED

Mollen and Other Alleged Wreckers  
May Get Off Because of  
Their Evidence.

Washington, July 21.—Criminal proceedings before a grand jury to punish the directors of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad will be brought immediately by the Department of Justice, with the sanction of President Wilson.

The portion of the President and Attorney-General's letter to the directors of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, dated July 15, and the President's reply, written this afternoon.

The concluding paragraph of the President's letter is as follows:

"In the circumstances, the course you propose is the only one the government can pursue. I, therefore, request and direct that a proceeding in equity be filed asking the dissolution of the unlawful monopoly of transportation facilities in New England, now sought to be maintained by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and the criminal aspects of the case be laid before a grand jury."

MORENOLDS WILL GIVE  
NECESSARY DIRECTIONS

In his letter to the President, Attorney-General McKeen stated that if his recommendations met with approval he would immediately give the necessary directions.

"The criminal aspects of the case," he stated in his letter, "have been constantly in mind, much data bearing thereon was collected some months ago, and care has been exercised to permit nothing which might interfere with proper prosecution at the appropriate time. We have not held out the slightest hope that parties guilty of criminal violations of the law would escape."

The President's letter to Attorney-General McKeen in full is as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Attorney-General: I have your letter of today, enclosing a copy of your letter of July 8 to Mr. J. H. Hustis, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which together disclose the failure of the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to comply with the terms of the settlement proposed by them and accepted by me in the matter of their alleged monopoly of transportation facilities in New England. The final decision in this matter causes me the deepest surprise and regret. Their failure, upon so slight a pretext, to carry out an agreement deliberately and solemnly entered into, and which was manifestly in the common interest, is to me inexplicable and entirely without justification.

THE CRIMINAL ASPECTS  
ARE KEPT IN MIND  
(Continued On Second Page.)

## WORK PREVENTED SLEEP

Couldn't Get Rest or Relief, and Fatal  
Wreck Was Result.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Norfolk, Va., July 21.—Judge William F. Rhea, of the State Corporation Commission, and Inspector A. H. Adams, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, went to St. Vincent's Hospital to-day and asked Mortimer W. K. Atkinson to tell them everything he could about the Fairmount Park crossing on the Virginia Railway and Power electric line and a string of Virginia Railway coal cars, which snuffed out seven lives last Friday morning and injured many persons.

"I could not get off to rest, I could not get any relief. I was worked down and in need of sleep I could not get because of the hours I was required to work. I went to sleep."

This statement supplements his sworn affidavit, published in The Times-Dispatch to-day. Atkinson went into detail as to his working hours, and declared he had been in the habit of sleeping at night stretched out on a car seat in the Virginia Railway and Power Company's yards, because there was no time between the hours he went off duty and the time he had to report again for him to go home. Had he gone home, he said, he would have been able to sleep each night from 2:15 to 4:30, a little over two hours.

As it was, he usually stretched out on a car seat at 1 or 1:30, and got up to go to work at 3:30, which gave him about four hours' rest. Then in the afternoon he usually went home, he said, and managed to get about two hours' sleep. He said his pay was 18 cents an hour, and out of this he supported a paralyzed father, mother and sister and two brothers.

"A couple of days before I had asked, and I could not get off because they were short of men. It seems dead or alive you must go," said Atkinson.

What recommendation Judge Rhea will make to the Corporation Commission or what will be the suggestion of Inspectors Adams and Atkinson in their report to the Interstate Commerce Commission is not known, but it is reported that an overhead crossing at Fairmount Park will be required, which, it is said, would cost \$250,000. Judge Rhea left for Richmond this morning after taking Atkinson's supplemental statement. He said his report would be made as soon as the evidence had been typewritten and reviewed carefully.

## JEALOUS ADMIRER KILLS

Shoots Mrs. Sykes Rather Than Let  
Her Return to Husband.

Los Angeles, July 21.—Fears that Mrs. Edna Sykes, twenty-seven years of age, would return to Norcross, Ga., and effect a reconciliation with her husband, a banker there, is believed by her friends to have led to her death yesterday at the hands of Charles H. Haug, a contractor, who then killed himself.

Mrs. Sykes recently filed suit for divorce, but was said to receive \$150 monthly from her husband and letters urging her to return, and friends said to-day she had decided to stop seeing Haug.

When he called at her residence and learned that she was to return to her husband, he shot her.

Disposition of her five-year-old son, Leon, awaits advice from the father.

## STREET BOND ISSUE IS RECOMMENDED

Council Finance Committee, by  
Divided Vote, Favors Ex-  
penditure of \$500,000.

WILL BE SHORT-TERM BONDS

Opposition Opposes Precedent of  
Bonding City for Intan-  
gible Asset.

By a divided vote, which was not made public, the Council Finance Committee, sitting in executive session last night, gave its approval to the Council resolution authorizing an issue of \$500,000 in short-term bonds, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be devoted to street improvements. The resolution was ordered by the committee to be sent to the Common Council at its next regular meeting, with a recommendation that it be concurred in.

The bond issue ordinance has hung fire for more than four months. It was brought forward by Alderman Gunst in the form of a resolution introduced by him and referred by the Board to the Finance Committee, directed to prepare and report to the upper branch a bond issue ordinance. The committee withheld report on the matter for more than two months.

At the June meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Gunst, expressing his disappointment at the delay of the Finance Committee, introduced a resolution of his own providing directly for the issuing of \$500,000 in short-term bonds for street improvements. He told the Board that he had consulted with the members of the Finance Committee about the measure, and that it had the support of a majority of the committee. The statement was substantiated by one or two members of the committee at the Board meeting.

With this statement before it the Board of Aldermen passed the resolution unanimously. It came before the Common Council for concurrence at its regular meeting this month. At the instance of Councilman Powell, who received the support of Councilman Umlauf, the resolution was sent to the Finance Committee for its report.

Councilman Powell attacked the resolution on the ground that the city's credit would be injured by a bond issue not intended strictly for tangible permanent improvements. The city would have to issue bond for street improvements, and to do so, he thought, would be a dangerous departure from a safe policy. He pointed out also that allowing 10 per cent margin for the bond issue would mean a loss of \$50,000 of its bond issue limitation, and that to reduce this surplus by authorizing a bond issue for street improvements would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

BY MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE  
The motion to commit was made by Councilman Umlauf, who desired more information as to what streets would be improved before he was willing to agree to the resolution. Mr. Powell, Fuller, while inclined to accord due weight to the action of the Board of Aldermen, which approved the resolution unanimously, stated, in some degree, the misgivings of his committee to the propriety of bond issues for street improvements, and supported the motion to commit.

FOR NEW SCHOOL  
A joint resolution was approved by the committee authorizing the acquisition of the half block on the north side of Bainbridge Street, between Fifteenth and Cowardin Streets, South Richmond, as a site for the new Bainbridge School. The site will cost \$250,000.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED  
An appropriation of \$2,000 for the remodeling and repair of the Council chamber, an appropriation of \$2,000 for the remodeling and repair of the Council chamber, an appropriation of \$2,000 for the remodeling and repair of the Council chamber.

## BLISS BRING SUN GREET SOLDIERS

With Heat Intense, Virginia  
Militia Erects Its Can-  
vas City.

IN CAMP AT GORDONSVILLE

Largest Encampment State Ever  
Has Seen in Time of  
Peace.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Instruction Camp, Gordonsville, Va., July 21.—Under a hot blistering July sun the Virginia militia went into camp here to-day. Train after train bearing the flower of the Virginia citizen soldiery, arrived and discharged its cargo of living freight, until just as dusk was creeping over the hills surrounding this pretty little village, the last company arrived at the grounds, and began to prepare for the first night under canvas.

Never in the history of the town, with the possible exception of one or two periods during the Civil War, has Gordonsville been so completely in the hands of the military. There being no routine to observe, the men were given liberty as soon as the tents were pitched, and other camp duties arranged satisfactorily. A steady stream of militiamen filed out to the town after supper, until the big camp was all but deserted.

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ON EASY ROLLING GROUND  
The camp site is an admirable one. It is situated less than half a mile from the center of Gordonsville, on easy rolling ground. In addition, the site is high hills. While the heat on the first day was intense, the tents were soon up, and sheltered the men from the hot sun. In the afternoon, a brisk breeze sprang up, and greatly aided in the enjoyment of camp life.

ALL ACCOMMODATIONS THAT COULD BE expected of a temporary camp are to be found here. The camp is located on the foot of each company street, adjoining the volunteer soldiers' association. The camp is located on the foot of each company street, adjoining the volunteer soldiers' association.

ROUTINE WORK WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW morning. To aid in the instruction, regular infantrymen and a number of regular cavalrymen have been assigned to the camp. The camp is located on the foot of each company street, adjoining the volunteer soldiers' association.

THE RESIGNATION  
The resignation of McDermott created a sensation in the House. Soon after that body had assembled, he rose to a question of personal privilege, and announced his resignation, to take effect immediately. He said he had forwarded his resignation to the Governor of Illinois, and had announced his candidacy for the United States Senate.

THE WAY TO BALTIMORE  
Yark River Chesapeake Bay, lighted sail, 2:30 one way; 4:30 round trip.

## Central Figure of Thrilling Trial



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MME. HENRIETTE CAILLAUX.

## M'DERMOTT, UNDER FIRE, TENDERS RESIGNATION

Quits Seat in House Before Judiciary  
Committee Can Bring In Re-  
port on His Conduct.

HE WILL SEEK RE-ELECTION  
MAY BE ONLY TEMPORARY

Action of One of Chief Figures in  
Mullall Investigation Creates Sen-  
sation—Says He Will Look to  
Voters for His Vindication.

Washington, July 21.—By resigning from the House of Representatives, James M. McDermott, Democrat, of the Fourth Illinois District, to-day brought to an end the agitation in the House that followed the publication and investigation of the lobby charges made by M. J. Mullall, a former agent of the National Association of Manufacturers. With resolutions pending proposing punishment ranging from a reprimand to expulsion for his conduct as a lobbyist, McDermott announced his resignation, and asserted that he would seek re-election, "appealing his case from the Judiciary Committee of the House to the people of his district."

Chairman Webb, of the Judiciary Committee, said later that no action would be sought on the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending McDermott's resignation. McDermott and officers of the National Association of Manufacturers, these resolutions had been fixed by a special order for consideration in the House on Thursday.

HAS BEEN COMPELLED  
TO BORROW FROM FRIENDS  
"I have been compelled during my services as a member of this House to borrow from my friends."

## CAILLAUX SEEKS TO SHIELD WIFE BY TAKING BLAME

Had Not Realized Ravages  
on Her Soul of Calmette's  
Calumnies.

DOMINATING FIGURE OF  
SECOND THRILLING DAY

He Tells to Jury Whole His-  
tory of His Private  
Life.

HOOTED BY ANGRY RABBLE

President Poincare Gives Evidence to  
Save Woman Who Is Accused  
of Murder.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Paris, July 21.—For the first time in the history of France, a President of the Republic gave evidence at a murder trial to-day to save a woman's life. The trial was that of Mme. Caillaux, who slew Gaston Calmette, the editor of the *Revue*, on March 6, and the President in Raymond Poincare, who, though now on a visit to the Czar of Russia, sent in his deposition to the court to assist the defense in its contention that Mme. Caillaux's husband was really the promoter of the tragedy.

"I shall kill Gaston Calmette if he publishes those private letters in *Le Figaro*."

So declared to the President of the republic Joseph Caillaux, his minister of Finance, just before the murder. And the President's testimony all went to prove that Calmette's wife simply anticipated his own hand as the author of the tragedy.

President Poincare's testimony, flung in dramatically over several witnesses for the prosecution, gave Mme. Caillaux her only hope of the day, for when her husband had testified to the same effect as Poincare, he was hooted and angrily mobbed by an angry rabble without the doors of the court.

CONTRADICTION TESTIMONY  
Other witnesses directly contradicted Mme. Caillaux's testimony of yesterday, when she said she was "bereft of mind" as she fired the shot. And Paul Bourget, the "immortal," declared that Calmette, whom he was visiting at the time, had declared that he was a woman, whom he had heard that there was no other way to end it, when he rushed back from the fatal shot.

Caillaux, the husband and ex-Minister of Finance, was the dominating figure of the second thrilling day in court. As he issued from the Palais de Justice, after giving testimony, he had to seek refuge in his automobile from the violent demonstration of the hostile crowd gathered outside. Two detectives saved him from violence only with the aid of friends.

During the three hours he was on the stand several dramatic scenes occurred, and the presence in court of a Caillaux cloak was detected by the loud applause which greeted his tribute to the victim. His denunciation of the *Figaro* witnesses.

Mme. Caillaux, who had passed a sleepless night, constantly interrupted the witnesses for the prosecution, declaring that she was "bereft of mind" as she fired the shot. And Paul Bourget, the "immortal," declared that Calmette, whom he was visiting at the time, had declared that he was a woman, whom he had heard that there was no other way to end it, when he rushed back from the fatal shot.